THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

[illegible]

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 8, 1838. | [illegible]

To my late Patrons.

MY accounts are all in the hands of Messrs. Austin & Fisher, my authorized agents for collecting the same; [illegible] ... settle their [illegible] ... I hope this is my last call upon my friends.

JOS. W. HAMPTON,
Late Ed. West. Caro.

Salisbury, Oct. [illegible], 18[illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGIA SCENE.—A FAMILY PICTURE.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

'What do you want William?'

'I want some spare-rib and some fried homony.'

'Chaney, help William.'

'What do you want Abraham?'

'I reckon,' said John smiling, 'he'd like a little [illegible].'

'Now John behave yourself. He has suffered the punishment of his fault, and let it there rest.'

'I'll have,' said Abraham, 'some ham-gravy, and some eggs, and some homony.'

'Help him Chaney.'

'What'll you have Isaac?'

'I'll have some ham-gravy and some homony and some *sassidge*, and some spare-rib and some [illegible].'

'Well you're not a going to have every thing on the table I assure you. What do you want?'

'I want some ham-gravy, and some homony.'

'John help I——'

'Ma, I don't want no gravy, I want some spare-rib.'

'John give him——'

'Ma, I don't want no spare-rib, I want sassidge——'

'Well if you don't make up your mind pretty quick, you'll want your breakfast, I'll tell you.—I'm not going to be troubled all day long with your [illegible]. Say what you want and have done with it.'

'I want some ham-gravy and some sassidge, and some homony.'

'Help him John.'

John helped him to about a tea-spoonful from each dish.

'Now ma, jist look at bad John! He ha'n't gi' me only jist these little bits o'him.'

'John, if you can't keep from troubling the children, tell me so, and I will not trouble you to help them any more. I confess that I am at a loss to discover what pleasure one of your age can take in teasing your younger brothers.'

'Rebecca what do you want.'

'I want my pig-tail ma'am.'

'Bless my *soul* and *body*, hav'nt you forgot that pig-tail yet. It's burnt up long ago I hope. Look Bob and see, and if it is'nt, give it to her. I wish in my heart there never was a pig-tail upon the face of the earth.'

Bob produced the half-charred pig-tail and laid it on Miss Rebecca's plate.

'There,' continued her mother, 'I hope now your heart's at ease. A beautiful dish it is truly, for any mortal to take a fancy to.'

'Ma, I don't want this pig-tail.'

'Take it away—I *knew* you did'nt want it, you little perverse brat, I knew you did'nt want it; and I don't know what got into me to let you have it. But really I am so tormented out of my life, that half the time I hardly know whether I'm standing on my head or my heels.'

'Mis'es,' said Chaney, 'aunt Dorcas says please make Miss Louisa come out of the kitchen—say if you don't make her come out o' the fire she'll git burnt up presently—say every time she tell her to come out o' the fire she make mouth at her.'

'Why sure enough, where is Louisa! Go and tell her to come into her breakfast this instant.'

'I did tell her ma'am; and she say she wont come, till she gets done bakin' her cake.'

Mr. Butler left the room, and soon re-appeared with Louisa sobbing, and crying: 'Aunt Dorcas jerked me just as hard as ever she could jerk, 'fore I did any thing 'tall to her.'

'Hold your tongue! She served you right enough: you'd no business in there. *You're* a pretty thing to be making mouths at a person old enough to be your grandmother. If I'd thought when I gave you that little lump of dough, that the whole plantation was to be turned up-side down about it, I'd have let you do without it.'

Miss Louisa, after a little sobbing and pouting, drew from her apron, a small dirty, ashey, black, speckled, burnt biscuit, warm from the kitchen shovel, which would have been just precisely the proper accompaniment to Miss Rebecca's dish; and upon this, in preference to every thing on the table, she commenced her repast.

'Well Lou,' said the mother with a laugh as she cast her eye upon the unsightly biscuit, 'you certainly have a strange taste!'

Every body knows, that the mother's laugh is always responded to with compound interest by all the children. So was it in this instance; and good humor prevailed round the table.

'I'm sorry,' said Abraham, 'for Louisa's b-i-s, bis, k-i-t, kit, biskit.'

'Well really,' said Mrs. B., 'you are a handsome speller. Is that the way you spell *biscuit*?'

'I can spell it ma!' bawled out Isaac.

'Well spell it.'

'B-i-s, bis—c—('Well that's right.)—h—' Ah that'll do, you needn't go any farther; you've [illegible] it farther than your brother.'

'Spell it William.'

William spelled it correctly.

'Ma,' said George, 'what is *biscuit* derived from?'

'I really do not know,' said Mrs. B., 'and yet I have somewhere read an explanation of it. John what is it derived from?'

John. From the French; *bis* twice, and *cuit* baked.

William. Why ma, you don't bake biscuits twice over!

Abraham. Yes ma does sometimes; don't you ma, when company comes?

Mother. No: I sometimes warm over cold ones, when I havn't time to make fresh ones, but never bake them twice.

Butler. They were *first* made to carry to sea; and they were then baked twice over; as I believe sea biscuit still are.

Isaac. Ma what's *breakfast* 'rived from?

Mother. Spell it and you will see?

Isaac. B-r-e-c-k, breck, f-u-s-t, fust, *breakfust*.

Mother. Well Ike, you are a grand speller.—Break-fast, is the word; not breckfust.

Abraham. I know what it comes from.

Mother. What?

Abraham. You know when you call us chil'en to breakfast, we all *break* off and run as *fast* as we can split.

Mother. Well that is a brilliant derivation truly. Do you suppose there was no breakfast before you children were born?

Abraham. But ma, every body has chil'en.

Mrs. Butler explained the term.

Isaac. Ma I know what *sassidge* come from.

Mother. What?

Isaac. 'Cause its got *sass* in it.

Well there, there, there, I've got enough of your derivations unless they were better. You'll learn all these things as you grow older.

Just here, Miss Sarah, who had been breakfasted at a side-table, was seized with a curiosity to see what was on the breakfast table.

Accordingly, she undertook to draw herself up to a convenient elevation by the tablecloth.—Her mother arrested her just in time to save a cup, and pushed her aside with a gentle admonition. This did not abate Miss Sarah's curiosity in the least, and she recommenced her experiment.—Her mother removed her a little more *emphatically* this time. These little interruptions only fired Miss Sarah's zeal; and she was returning to the charge with redoubled energy, when she ran her cheek against the palm of her mother's hand with a *rubifacient* force.

Away she went to her grandmother, crying "Gramma, ma whipp'd your precious darlin' angel baby."

'Did she my darling! Then grandma's precious darling angel baby must be a good child, and ma-er won't whip it any more.'

'Well I will be a dood chile.'

'Well then mother [illegible] baby [illegible].'

And this conference was kept up without the variation of a letter on either side, until the grandmother deemed it expedient to remove Miss Sarah to an adjoining room, lest the mother should insist upon the immediate fulfillment of her promises.

'Ma just look at Abe!' cried out William, 'he saw me going to take a biscuit, and he snatched up the very one I was lookin' at.'

'*Abe*,' said the mother, 'I do wish I could make you quit nicknaming each other; and I wish more that I never set you the example—put down that biscuit sir, and take another.'

Abraham returned the biscuit, and William took it up with a sly, but triumphant giggle at Abraham.

'Ma,' said Abraham, 'Bill said '*God durn*.''

'Law, what a story! Ma, I declare I never said no such thing.'

'Yes you did, and Chaney heard you.'

William's countenance immediately showed that his memory had been refreshed; and he drawled out 'never none now,' with a tone and countenance that plainly imparted guilt to some extent. His mother suspected he was hanging upon technics, and she put the probing question—'Well what did you say?'

'I said, I be toto'tly '*od 'urn*.'

'And that's just as bad. Mr. Butler, you positively will have to take this boy in hand. He evinces a strong propensity to profane swearing, which if not corrected immediately, will become ungovernable.'

'Whenever you can't manage him,' said Butler as before, 'just turn him over to me, and I reckon I can cure him.'

'When did he say it?' inquired the mother, returning to Abraham.

'You know that time you sent all us child'en to the new-ground to pick peas?'

'Why, that's been three months ago at least; and you've just thought now of telling it. *Oh!* you malicious toad you, where do you learn to bear malice so long! I abhor that trait of character in a child.'

'Ma,' said Bill, 'Abe ha'n't said his prayers for three nights.'

Abe and Bill now exactly swapt places and countenances.

'Yes,' said the mother, 'and I suppose I should never have heard of that, if Abraham had not told of your profanity.'

'I know better,' dragged out Abraham, in reply to William.

'Abraham,' said the mother solemnly, did you kneel down when you said your prayers last night?'

'Yes ma'am,' said Abraham brightening a little.

'Yes ma,' continued Bill, 'he kneels down and 'fore I say 'now I lay me down to sleep,' he jumps up every night and hops in bed and says he's done said his prayers, and he ha'n't had time to say half a prayer.'

During this narrative, my name sake kept cowering under the steadfast frown of his mother, until he transformed himself into the perfect personification of idiocy.

'How many prayers did you say last night Abraham?' pursued the mother in an awfully portentous tone.

'I said one, and—' (here Abraham paused.)

'One and what?'

'One and piece of t'other one.'

'Why ma, he could'nt ha' said it to save his life [illegible]——'

'Hush, sir, I don't ask for your assistance.'

'I did,' muttered Abraham, 'I said t'other piece after I got in bed.'

'Abraham,' said his mother, 'I declare I do not know what to say to you. I am so mortified, so shocked at this conduct, that I am completely at a loss how to express myself about it. Suppose you had died last night after trifling with your prayers as you did; who can say what would have become of you! Is it possible that you cannot spend a few minutes in prayer to your Heavenly Father, who feeds you, who clothes you, and who gives you every good thing you have in the world.' You poor sinful child, I could weep over you.'

Poor Abraham evinced such deep contrition under this lecture, (for he sobbed as if his heart would break,) that his mother deemed it prudent to conclude with suasives; which she did in the happiest manner.

Having thus restored Abraham's equanimity in a measure, with a gently encouraging smile, she continued:

'And now Abraham, tell your mother how you came to say a *part* of the second prayer?'

'I could'nt go to sleep till I said it ma'am.'

'Well that is a good sign at least. And what part was it?'

'*God bless my father and mother.*'

Mrs. Butler felt quickly for her handkerchief. It had fallen from her lap, and she was glad of it. She depressed her head below the table in search of it—dismissed the children before she raised it—and then rose with a countenance suffused with smiles and tears.

'Poor babes,' said she, 'what an odd compound of good and bad they are!'

The grandmother returned just at this time, and discovering some uneasiness at Mrs. Butler's tears, the latter explained. As she concluded—'The Lord bless the poor dear boy,' exclaimed the venerable matron, raising her apron to her eyes, 'that shows he's got a good heart. No danger of the child that can't sleep till he prays for his father and mother.'

THRILLING SKETCH.

"A portal of the arena opened, and the combatant, with a mantle thrown over his face and figure, was led in, surrounded by the soldiery. The lion roared and ramped against the bars of his pen at the sight. The guard put a sword and buckler into the hands of the Christian, and he was left alone. He drew the mantle from his face, and firmly looked around the amphitheatre. His fine countenance and lofty bearing raised a universal sigh of admiration. He might have stood for an Apollo encountering the Python. His eye at last raised to mine. Could I believe my senses? Constantius was before me?

"All my rancour vanished. An hour past I could have struck my betrayer to the heart—I could have called on the severest vengeance of man and heaven to smite the destroyer of my child.—But, to see him hopelessly doomed; the man whom I had honored for his noble qualities, whom I had ever loved, whose crime was at the worst, but the crime of giving way to the strongest temptation that can bewilder the heart of man—to see this noble creature flung to the savage beast, dying in tortures, torn piecemeal before my eyes, and his misery wrought by me. I would have entreated heaven and earth to save him. But my tongue cleaved to the *roof* of my mouth. My limbs refused to stir. I would have thrown myself at the feet of Nero; but I sat like a man of stone—pale, paralyzed—the beating of my pulses stopped.

"The gate of the den was thrown back, and the lion rushed in with a roar and a bound that bore him half across the arena. I saw the sword glitter in the air; when it waved again, it was covered with blood. A howl told that the blow had been driven home. The lion, one of the largest from Numidia, and made furious by thirst and hunger, an animal of prodigious power, crouched as if to make sure of his prey, crept a few paces onward, and sprang at the victim's throat. He was met by a second wound, but this impulse was irresistible, and Constantius was flung upon the ground. A cry of natural horror rang around the ampitheatre. The struggle was now for instant life or death. They rolled over each other—the lion reared upon his hind feet, and with gnashing teeth and distended talons, plunged on the man—again they rose together. Anxiety was now at its wildest height. The sword swung round the champion's head in bloody circles. They fell again, covered with blood and dust. The hand of Constantius had grasped the lion's mane, and the furious bounds of the monster could not loose the hold, but his strength was evidently giving way—he still struck terrible blows, but each blow was weaker than the one before—till, collecting his whole force for a last effort, he darted one mighty blow into the lion's throat, and sank. The savage yelled, and spouting out blood, fled howling round the arena. But the hand grasped the mane and there his conqueror was dragged whirling through the dust at his heels. A universal outcry now arose to save him if he were not already dead. But the lion, though bleeding at every vein, was still too terrible, and all shrunk from the hazard. At last the grasp gave way and the body lay motionless upon the ground.

'What happened for some moments after, I know not. There was a struggle at the portal; a female forced her way through the guards, rushed in alone and flung her upon the victim. The sight of a new prey roused the lion; he tore the ground with his talons—he lashed his streaming side with his tail; he lifted up his mane, and bared his fangs. But his approach was no longer with a bound; he dreaded the sword, and came snuffing the blood on the sand, and stealing round the body in circuits still diminishing.

"The confusion in the vast assemblage was now extreme. Voices innumerable called for aid—[illegible] ... the populace, as [illegible] were in the meridian of life, [illegible]. The guards glanced their eyes [illegible] ed for a sign from the Emperor. But there gave no sign.

'I looked upon the woman's face. It was Salome! I sprung upon my feet; I called her by every feeling of nature to fly from that place of death, to come to my arms, to think of the agonies of all that love her.

'She had raised the head of Constantius on her knee, and was wiping the pale visage with her hair. At the sound of my voice she looked up, and calmly casting back the locks from her forehead, fixed her eyes upon me. She still knelt; one hand supported the head, with the other she pointed to it, as her only answer. I again adjured her. There was the silence of death among the thousands around me. A fire flashed in her eye—her cheek burned. She waved her hand with an air of superb sorrow.

'I am come to die,' she uttered in a lofty tone. 'This bleeding body was my husband. I have no father. The world contains to me but this clay in my arms. Yet,' and she kissed the ashy lips before her. 'Yet my Constantius, it was to save that father that your generous heart defied the peril of this hour. It was to redeem him from the hand of evil, that you abandoned your quiet home!—yes, cruel father, here lies the noble being that threw open your dungeon, that led you safe through the conflagration, that to the last moment of his liberty, only thought how he might preserve and protect you.' Tears at length fell in floods from her eyes. 'But,' said she in a tone of wild power, 'he was betrayed, and may the powers whose [illegible] avenge the cause of his people, pour down just retribution upon the head that dared——!'

'I heard my own condemnation about to be pronounced by the lips of my child. Wound up to the last degree of suffering, I tore my hair, leaped upon the bars before me, and plunged into the arena by her side. The height stunned me; I tottered a few paces and fell. The lion gave a roar and sprang upon me. I lay helpless under him. I felt his fiery breath—I saw his lucid eye glaring; I heard the gnashing of his white fangs above me.

"An exulting shout arose. I saw him reel as if struck; gore filled his jaws. Another mighty blow was driven to his heart. He sprung high in the air with a howl. He dropped—he was dead.—The ampitheatre thundered with acclamations.

While Salome was clinging to my bosom, Constantius raised me from the ground. The roar of the lion had roused him from his swoon, and two blows saved me. The falchion was broken in the heart of the monster. The whole multitude stood up, supplicating for our lives in the name of filial piety and heroism. Nero, devil as he was, dared not resist the strength of popular feeling. He waved a signal to the guards; the portal was opened; and my children, sustaining my feeble steps and showered with garlands and ornaments from innumerable hands, slowly led me from the arena.—*Salathiel.*

THE HEART'S FIRST IDOL.

[By Mrs. [illegible].]

'Oh God! It is indeed a desolate thing to cast our love abroad, and find it naught! Night after night, to steal away from mirth and joy, and gay and thoughtless faces, to this silent chamber, and gaze upon the cold stars, and swiftly loose the pent-up fountains of an anguished soul and weep!—ay, fast and bitter tears, such as should seldom stain the cheek of youth and womanhood. Oh, there are doubts which rack a human heart beyond control: thoughts that to name, were possibly unjust—to cherish madness. It is a blessed thing to be beloved by any human heart—a pure and blessed thing. In all this false and passing world, oh, give me love! My soul can well repay, my being prize, the heaven-born gift.

* * * * *

'This is a happy home of mine, a peaceful and a happy home! I treasure its hallowed kindness within my soul. I feel even now, that my sweetest and brightest days are upon me, and believe there can be no words so bitter, *bitter* to pronounce, as

All beloved ones, fare ye well.'

Yet, forgetting the voices that still through childhood and youth have been ever near and kind, I sorrow for that which but yesterday was an unfamiliar sound. From the faces of kindred and friends I would have turned alone to one, whereon was written at last but passing sign of human affection. Oh, constant, and warm, and pure, should be the love to which a woman trusts! A few short words, the exclusive offering to us, among many, of the heart's fleet homage; best and above all, the silent language of the honest eyes—for this cannot be feigned—that these should beguile us from our land and home! They tell me it is idle to think of the past—the fair and happy past! Yet there is some dearer season in the life of all, when, though but for an hour or a day, Hope smiling wears her flowery crown, and happiness, undimmed as heaven, seems with us and about us. Eagerly, and perchance, we then unlock the bosom's shrine, to offerings and incense all beauty and fragrance, worshipping as we behold, and triumphing as we measure them; and when these our first felicities of mortal birth have met their mortal end; when we feel that though other joys may beguile, they cannot be like the joy that is gone; why should we not turn alone to memory, which knoweth neither death nor deception? I have listened to a voice that seemed fondest and most blessed on earth, and have repaid its professions with the deepest and holiest affection of my nature. I have watched among many, for that one dear smile, which to women soon becomes so precious! I——But it is all past and over! The day shall come, when he will lock his [illegible] ... will be as though [illegible]

[illegible] ... ful and gay.

OLD [illegible].

What a [illegible] ...

AGRICUL[illegible].

From the [illegible].

FATTENING HOGS WITH [illegible].

The remarks of Mr. [illegible] ...

[illegible] ... late in December, [illegible] or four miles from [illegible] Columbia county, I [illegible] hog [illegible] about the fields, [illegible] concluded he had just escaped from the sty. On giving notice, the owner [illegible] hog, which was that this had been the second attempt to fatten him, and that the hog "would only grow, not fatten," for which reason he had concluded to give him another wintering, and had just turned him out of the sty, having done so the Fall before. On going to examine his other hogs I found that they had been supplied with plenty of corn in the ears, and water from a running brook. I tried to persuade the owner to adopt [illegible] with this hog, and feed him on [illegible] but he soon struck up his nose at the idea of making hasty pudding for his hogs [illegible] to persuade him was ineffectual, he finally made me an offer of his hog [illegible] fident, as he said, that I should find it [illegible] unsuccessful.

To make the story short as possible, I bought the hog, for less than the owner called the value of the corn he had eaten, put him into a warm sty, partitioned from a horse stable, and the next day commenced feeding him with hasty pudding, as my neighbor called it, made of corn meal and a mixture of boiled potatoes with [illegible] pumpkins. This was done in a large kettle set in an arch, one boiling of which would last him a week. The hog soon began to [illegible] and to satisfy my neighbor who called [illegible] I kept an account *current* of his food. He [illegible] ed astonishingly. On the last of June, [illegible] kept him very cool over-night, and without [illegible] eighteen hours, I had him slaughtered before sunrise, and after hanging him up a little [illegible] meat cooled by throwing on cold water, [illegible] and thrown into pickle with the [illegible] dere. On the 3rd of July, I sent the [illegible] bany by a careful man just as it [illegible] a half hogshead. He sold the meat readily and brought me back on the 4th of July, [illegible] York shillings, for so many pounds of [illegible] from this hog, sold out of the pickle. This enabled me to close my account current, the result of which [illegible] a clear profit of about one-third of the [illegible] duced me. These facts were [illegible] ous at the time. This was a [illegible] er," as they say in Kentucky; and I [illegible] published in some of the newspapers; [illegible] know that any one except myself has [illegible] in this plan of *feeding*, or that [illegible] any permanent effect [illegible]. [illegible] have considered the [illegible]

[illegible] with a [illegible] of the long story [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the quantity of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the writer of [illegible] Agricultural [illegible], by

A SCIENTIFIC FARMER.

[illegible]—The fattening of winter hogs is a [illegible], and by proper management [illegible] be saved. As soon as the Indian corn [illegible] the hogs should be put in a pen.—[illegible], or corn ground together; boiled [illegible] pumpkins, &c., makes excellent slop for [illegible] should be made thick and given to them [illegible]; and as much of the soft Indian [illegible] with the slops. Hogs should be fed [illegible], and great care taken not [illegible]. The first two weeks of feeding them, [illegible] and water are the best; their pen should [illegible] twice a week, and their bed made of [illegible] straw. Swine are liable to a variety of diseases, to wit:—mange, measles, stopping of the [illegible] of their fore legs, &c. These diseases, it is [illegible] from the filthy manner in which [illegible] frequently kept. The mange may [illegible] sprinkling on the backs of the hogs, wood [illegible] and letting them out on a rainy day, after [illegible] all of them; after this trouble keep them [illegible] the measles, flour of brimstone is said [illegible] For the stoppage of the issues in the [illegible] more is necessary than to rub [illegible] a corn cob, and open the holes with the [illegible] knitting needle, or something of that kind. [illegible], pumkins, potatoes and squash-[illegible] excellent food for young shoats, and [illegible] Every farmer who wishes to [illegible] pork for market, ought to have a boiler fixed [illegible] that purpose.

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] *of Protestant Missions*.—The Editor [illegible] Missionary Chronicle, having com[illegible] general survey of Protestant Missions, [illegible] nations, gives the following [illegible]. It appears to be the result of a [illegible] of the published documents of [illegible] statistics, both in Europe [illegible], and is probably as correct as the [illegible] will permit.

[illegible] survey it appears that, in connection [illegible] societies or boards, there [illegible] parts of the great field, 797 mis[illegible] European or American assistant [illegible] larger part of these are [illegible] the ordained missionaries, in[illegible] Brethren, who, perhaps, are [illegible]—there are in West Africa, 24; [illegible] the regions adjacent to the in[illegible] China, Burmah, or India beyond [illegible] India within the Ganges, 165; [illegible] Indian Archipelago, Australasia, and [illegible] West Indies, 203; North Ameri[illegible], Greenland and Labrador, 108. The [illegible] communicants and scholars are very [illegible] give [illegible] of the former, and 96,-[illegible] of the latter. From the details of the survey, we may safely estimate the entire number to be [illegible] one-third to one-half larger than have been [illegible] reported.

The number of Missionaries, exclusive of assist[illegible] in connection with the principal missionary [illegible] boards, as reported in this survey, is [illegible] United Brethren, 106; Church Mis[illegible] Society, 77; London Missionary Society, [illegible] Wesleyan Missionary Society, 170; Bap[illegible] Missionary Society, England, 34; American [illegible] Commissioners, 131; Baptist Board of [illegible] Methodist Missionary Society, 30: [illegible] Board of Missions, 13; Presbyterian [illegible] Foreign Missions, 10.

[illegible] *of [illegible]*.—No man's spirits were [illegible] his duty. On the contrary, [illegible] temptation resisted and over[illegible] of desire or interest, purely for [illegible] sake, will prove a cordial for weak and [illegible] beyond what either indulgence, or di[illegible] do for them.

DIVINE LOVE.

What an august and tremendous scene reveals [illegible] to the contemplative mind, in the moral gov[illegible] Being, who fills immensity [illegible] eternity! What dispensations [illegible] and grace! What revelations of [illegible] toward the work of his [illegible] connected with this [illegible] being inspired with a soul con[illegible] herself to the nature of the [illegible] partaking of his perfection. This prin[illegible] the sound of celestial melody, [illegible] the breasts of seraphic hosts, which [illegible] the rapidity of lightning, the empyrean [illegible] of immortal light and glory.

[illegible] being, this principle conducts [illegible] of man. The physical, moral and intellectual energies, in their varied ramifica[illegible] their multitudinous directions [illegible] of action. By it the whole phys[illegible] is subservient to the operations of in[illegible]. It is an undeviating display of be[illegible] and moral virtue. Is it the soul?—she [illegible] with the fire of immortality. Is it the intel[illegible] delights in the wonderful manifestations [illegible] power and goodness exhibited in the com[illegible]. She looks to the stars and sees [illegible] of his pavilion; to the sun, she there be[illegible] the most illustrious emblem of his munificence; [illegible] she perceives the softened splen[illegible] of his goodness; to the ocean, the vast world [illegible] give her an image of his sublim[illegible] innumerable gems which bespangle its [illegible] she sees the countless reflections [illegible].

[illegible] the various perfections and attri[illegible] whether they be eternal, natural or [illegible] modifications of the prin[illegible] Love Divine. The moral attributes of [illegible] of infinite love. The [illegible] are exercised in the [illegible] of the universe, and in [illegible] productions, he [illegible] particular[illegible]. God is a moral govern[illegible] a moral agent, subject to his laws; and

[illegible] is love strikes the [illegible] break on the skies, there [illegible] Love is heard. Do the beatified visions of heaven light up the spirits of angels?—it is Love sheds the beams.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Sickness abated and Business Reviving.—We have the happiness of announcing that, with the exception of a few cases not of recent origin, the Stranger's Fever may now be said to have left our City, and in the opinion of all Physicians, our absent friends may return to their homes in safety, and strangers may renew their visits of business. The dull calm which prevailed in our streets is again broken by the enlivening sounds of active industry; East Bay and the wharves are again alive with the rattling of loaded drays; Cotton is arriving in quantities from the country in waggons and by the rail road; the number of workmen on the new buildings erecting is increasing again to a full compliment; their work is rapidly advancing, and Charleston again wears the old busy and cheerful October aspect. The temperature of the air is cool and pleasantly bracing. There has been a slight frost on the Neck, preceded by several frosts in the neighboring country.

For the information of men of business abroad, who may, on account of the great fire, be afraid of there being a deficiency of stores for the winter business, we state that the burnt part of King-street is rapidly filling up with substantial and handsome brick buildings, and that we learned yesterday that there are at least a dozen large and commodious new tenements in the most eligible situations, completed and waiting for tenants.

We trust, therefore, that after all the dull and gloomy and distressful scenes of the late season, our winter will be busy and profitable, and the beginning of a rapid and uninterrupted career of prosperity.—*Charleston Mercury*.

We heard this morning of an excellent plan, which, whether true or not, we recommend the idea to the owners of steamboats;—One of the owners of the Tallapoosa, which has just arrived, crowded with passengers, being on board, landed some miles above, and riding express to town, informed against her at the Custom House—thereby saving one half the forfeiture, as informer.

A Bead Portrait.—A portrait has been exhibiting at the New York Fair, composed of bead work which is so neatly executed, as to be continually taken for painting. It was done by a lady of the City of Philadelphia.

Fire.—On Monday morning last, between three and four o'clock, our Court House and Clerk's Office were consumed by fire. The Clerk of the Inferior Court and another young man who were sleeping in the Clerk's Office narrowly escaped with their lives. The burning of these houses was evidently the work of an incendiary.—*Columbus (Geo.) Argus*.

Self-made Men.—You may take the whole population of Maryland, and select from it the fifty men who are most distinguished for talents, or any description of public usefulness, and I will answer for it, they are all, every one of them, men who began the world without a dollar. Look into the public councils of the nation, who are they that take the lead there? They are men who made their own fortunes—self-made men, who began with nothing. The rule is universal; it pervades our courts, State and Federal, from the highest to the lowest. It is true of all the professions. It is so now; it has been so at any time since I have known the public men of this State or the nation: and it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man upon his own resources to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence is too arduous, and must be continued too long to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, or unless as a matter of life and death. He who has fortune to fall back upon, will slacken from his efforts, and finally retire from the competition. With me it is a question whether it is desirable that a parent should be able to leave his son any property at all. You will have a large fortune, and I am sorry for it, as it will be spoiling of a good lawyer. These are my deliberate sentiments, and I shall be rejoiced to find, in your instance, I shall have been mistaken.—*Clement Falconer*.

Improvement in Rail Road Travelling—New Cars.—Mr. Imely has made some cars for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company, that promise to create a new era in rail road travelling. The cars are fify feet long, and contain lateral seats for day riding. When they run at night, these seats are converted into berths, and by having three tiers, forty eight passengers can be accommodated with lodgings.—*U. S. Gazette*.

The body of a man, and apparently of an individual who had recently died, was discovered headed up in a beer cask, lying on the wharf at pier No. 1, yesterday. On one head of the cask was written "Jno. Hart." and on the other, "Haines." This the third case of a similar nature within the the last fortnight.—*N. Y. Times*

A Count Counting on Honor in America.—Last evening, while the crowd of people were rushing into the fair at Niblo's Garden, a strange looking, be-whiskered sort of a personage, presented himself at the entrance and demanded admittance. Officer King stepped up and demanded his ticket, when the stranger pointed significantly to the "Cross of the legion of Honor," which was suspended from his neck. Mr. King informed him that his token of *honor* was a very pretty bauble, but that it would not pass current in the box.—The stranger then handed Mr. King a card, on which was neatly engraved the following:

Major Count de Jena Dombrisky,
A Polish Refugee,
Doctor of Physic and Laws,
Teacher of the German, French and Italian Languages.

This card was also [illegible] and the stranger [illegible] King a blow in the face with his umbrella, which set the blood to flowing freely.—[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Court was then taken into custody and conveyed to the watch-house, from which he was in the morning liberated on bail for his appearance to answer for the offence.—*N. Y. Express*.

Burial of Black Hawk.—A few days ago, we announced the death of this celebrated chief.—The Iowa Gazette gives the following account of his burial:

"His body, we understand, was not interred, but was placed on the earth in a sitting posture, with his cane clenched in his hands, enclosed with slabs or rails. This is the manner in which the chiefs of the Sac nation are usually buried, and was done at his own special request. A considerable number of whites, we understand, were present at this disposition of his remains."

Fashion.—The world is ruled by fashion—and a most tyranical mistress she is—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable for fashion's sake. She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or chokes us with a tight cravat, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing. She makes people sit up by night when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them in the bed in the morning, when they ought to be up and doing. She makes it vulgar to wait upon one's self, and genteel to live idle and useless. She makes people visit, when they would rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty. She is a despot of the highest grade, full of intrigue and cunning; and yet husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sons and daughters voluntarily live her obedient servants and slaves, and vie with one another to see who shall be the most obsequious

SINGULAR RETRIBUTION.

Our readers will recollect the afflicting murder of the missionaries, Lyman and Munson, among the Battas, a year or two since. By an extract from the Annual Report of the American Board, read at their late meeting in this city, we learned the following fact. A missionary of the Board recently made a tour in that country, and ascertained that these devoted men would not have been killed had their object been known. The tribe that destroyed them was at war with another tribe, and being out upon a warlike expedition, they discovered these two strangers. In the excitement of their feelings, they immediately killed them. When the news of this affair reached the neighbouring villages and tribes, and they ascertained from various sources that the missionaries were good men, and came to do them good, they were filled with indignation. Assembling their forces, they marched against the village, burned the houses, destroyed the gardens, killed some of the inhabitants, and dispersed the rest. The place was called Sacca, is now no more inhabited. A jungle is growing thickly over its ruins. How soon did their wicked deeds recoil, in destruction, upon their own heads! It is indeed a singular circumstance, that heathen tribes should destroy one of their own villages, in revenge for the murder of Christian missionaries. A mission will probably be established among them.—*Zion's Advocate*.

Sol. Smith, Esq., known in the South and West, has disposed of his interest in the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser. In his valedictory address, he thus discourseth on the subject of patronage:

"Speaking of patrons—I cannot conclude without giving some of my ideas on the subject of patronage. The Americans are a *patronizing* people. If a person subscribes for a newspaper or advertises in it, he becomes a patron; if he "puts up" at a hotel, he *patronises* that house; if he purchases an article at a store, he *gives* the merchant his custom; if he visits the play-house on a benefit night, he *bestows* on such an actor a dollar! This is all wrong. Let us change this *patronising* air; and, acknowledge, that if we take a newspaper, purchase goods, lodge or dine at a hotel, or go to the play, we expect, at least to get our money's worth."

"Of all trades, professions, or callings, I know of none—I have followed a great many—so poorly paid as publishers of newspapers. Many *patrons* of newspapers, otherwise, worthy, punctual men, think it not unrighteous to let the publisher wait year after year for his dues—and at last, if he is *compelled* to pay, he does it with a very bad grace. "Mr. Type *must* have his money, must he? Well, if he *must*, he must. Give me a receipt; and, do you hear? *stop the paper*—I have *patronized* that establishment six years—there is no such thing as gratitude in the world." Another will tell you he *never subscribed for the paper*—"the boy has left it every morning, it is true, and as it was left, I did read it occasionally—but I never ordered it." There is another class of *patrons* who never subscribe at all but are great friends of the paper, *and always read it*—in fact, this is the class who may be termed your "constant readers." "Here, Sam, go over the way, with my compliments to Mr. Tompkins, and ask him for the loan of his paper—and, Sam, tell him as he never reads it before breakfast, I'll thank him to let John bring it over here every morning—it is an excellent paper,—that editor really knows what he is about—I begin to think of *patronising* him myself." There yet remains to be mentioned, one more class of patrons—supporters, I should say, for they *are* the support and stay of publishers. This class is composed of those who say—"Here, Mr. Clerk—be so good as to place my name on your subscription list—and write opposite to it, PAID IN ADVANCE." In looking over a list of some thousands yesterday, I saw a hundred or two of this class. If I had any GOLDEN TYPES, their names should literally appear in LETTERS OF GOLD. There are now from TWELVE TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS due this office; and I am convinced, the new proprietors would willingly sell all the debts for five thousand! It is thus, with all newspaper offices—and, why?—because publishers are good natured, and submit to their own degradation in the scale of tradesmen. Let this state of things be amended—"reform it altogether." Adhere strictly to the terms of your papers—or, take the word of an experienced man, you had better keep your ink and paper, than furnish them and your labor *for nothing*. You may get popularity, but you will get no pork and cabbage for your dinner."

OLD CASTINGS WANTED

WE will purchase any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotton screws, old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, skillets, &c., and will pay one cent per pound. CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838. tf

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1838.

SPEAKERS OF THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—The question is beginning to be asked,—who will be the SPEAKERS of the next Session? In the House of Commons, we presume, there will be no difficulty whatever, the Whigs having a decided majority, it is probable the other party will not run a Candidate. It is understood, we believe, that Mr. Graham of Orange will be run by the Whigs, no other member of the party having stronger claims. In point of qualifications he is equal to any, and having, on two former occasions, been run unsuccessfully by the Whigs, he certainly has some claim on them, and ought not now to be dropped; it would, in fact, be extremely illiberal in the Whigs to do so,—and, without question, it will not be done unless Mr. Graham absolutely refuses to accept the Chair.

In the Senate, the case is less clear. The Whigs—including the State-Rights men—have the ascendancy there too; but circumstances do not point out the candidate as plainly as in the Commons. We have, within a few days, learned that several names are spoken of, *to wit*, Joseph McD. Carson, James Morehead, Col. Joyner, and Mr. Shepperd; but we have no idea who will be settled on. If the Van Buren men do not start a candidate, it is probable there will be a division among the Whigs, and in that case the Van Buren men will decide the choice; it may turn out, however, that the Administration party will start a candidate of their own, if so, it will certainly teach the Whigs the necessity of uniting on some one, and then on the first trial, decide the election.

All this, however, is but speculation,—a few days will give us the reality.

We should subject ourselves to the imputation of being greatly deficient in courtesy, did we fail to express our thanks to the Editor of the *Columbia Telescope*, for his very obliging correction of our errors; contracted, as he is pleased to presume, through overmuch confidence in the representations of the "Mercury." When one has to be corrected, it is a great comfort to have it done in a manner so respectful, and *decent* withal.

Our readers will recollect that we published, a short time since, an article, setting forth the opinions of Mr. Langdon Cheves, the former President of the United States Bank, on the subject of a *National Bank*. In a series of Essays on the subject of the currency lately published, Mr. Cheves says of the late Bank: "That the Bank of the United States never sold exchanges below their natural or just market price," and in summing up his remarks, he says; "We believe we have shown that such a Bank is unconstitutional; that it cannot reform the currency, or in any manner subserve that purpose; that it is morally certain it would not preserve its soundness; that it is unnecessary, and that *both politically, and commercially it would be dangerous*."

This is the point of the whole Extract which we published, and this, giving a man's opinions in his own words, the "Telescope" calls misrepresentation;—we gave Mr. Cheves opinions on the subject of a National Bank, without reference to his views on any other system,—we did so, because Mr. Cheves having been the President of a Bank of that character, and being now retired from office, and disinterested, his views seemed worthy of serious consideration.

The extraordinary charge of the Telescope, that we have misrepresented the opinions of Mr. Cheves, because we failed to state his views on every other system or subject,—would afford us matter of astonishment, did we not recollect that men under certain states of irritability, are apt to assume positions, and make assertions, which in their cooler moments they would hardly approve. If we were about to answer his article in good earnest, we would desire to know what Mr. Cheves' opinion on the subject of a National Bank has to do with his views on any other subject, scheme, or system under the sun,—or how his convictions on this particular subject can be affected by any views of other measures,—he may be in favor of the Sub-Treasury, or opposed to it,—may approve the Pet-Bank system, or condemn it, but what has all this to do with his opinions of a National Bank? He says such an Institution is "*unconstitutional, both politically and commercially dangerous*," how can his condemnation or approval of any other scheme affect this opinion?

In return for the kind "advice" which the Telescope has done us the favor to bestow upon us,—we would recommend him to recollect that it is not only unwholesome, but exceedingly "undignified" to become irritated too easily, and if the world has not regarded his "advice" heretofore as he thinks it should have done,—he may find consolation in the reflection that it was not his fault.—Having been called by the manner of the Telescope and his illiberal charges, to say thus much in our own defence, we take leave of the subject, bidding him good speed in compounding his "synopsis for our special information."

RESUMPTION OF TENNESSEE.—The [illegible] state that a resumption of specie payments have been determined upon by the banks in Nashville, and their branches—on the 1st January next.

[illegible] day,—the Jury returned a verdict [illegible] second degree, the punishment [illegible] for the crime of murder [illegible] imprisonment in the Penitentiary for [illegible] exceeding eighteen years.

A line of Stages is about to be [illegible] Natchitoches, Louisiana, and San [illegible]

The following letter containing a [illegible] of the state of a small remnant of Cher[illegible] dians, suffered to remain in North Car[illegible] afford to all men of benevolent feelings [illegible] fication. When we reflect that they were [illegible] and rightful owners of the soil, [illegible] that they should be attached to the [illegible] fathers, and their own heritage? The [illegible] way to judge of others, is to bring it [illegible] selves.—It must be, to all who consider it, a [illegible] of satisfaction, that a few, even, of this [illegible] and fast departing race, have been suffered, [illegible] exercise of a humane policy, to rest [illegible] amongst us. The account below, proves that [illegible] are, at least, as worthy, and exemplary as [illegible] who enjoy greater privileges, and profess [illegible]

TO THE HON. JAMES GRAHAM.

HAYWOOD COUNTY, N. C. [illegible]
Oct. 15, 18[illegible]

SIR; I perceive in your Speech, deli[illegible] the House of Representatives, in May, [illegible] the Bill making appropriations for preventing [illegible] suppressing Indian hostilities, you make [illegible] of Cherokee Indians forming a settlement [illegible] District you represent, as being *temperate*, [illegible] *industrious*, and *peaceable*. I have been [illegible] ted with those Indians since the formation [illegible] settlement referred to, and know your [illegible] as above mentioned to be correct. But [illegible] may be unacquainted with the circumstances [illegible] ing the formation of that settlement, and [illegible] cause of their becoming temperate, I hope [illegible] lowing statement in relation thereto may [illegible] acceptable to you, as the Representative [illegible] District in which they reside.

So early as the year 1806, two Deputations [illegible] tended Washington City from the Cherokee [illegible] tives; one from the lower towns, to make [illegible] to the President their desire to remove W[illegible] Mississippi, and pursue the hunter's life; the [illegible] Deputation, representing, in part, the Che[illegible] belonging to the above settlement, to make [illegible] to the President their desire to remain on [illegible] of their fathers, and become cultivators of the [illegible] The President answered their petitions as follows: "The United States, my children, are the [illegible] of both parties. As far as can be reasonably [illegible] they are willing to satisfy the wishes of both.—Those who remain may be assured of our patronage, our aid, and good neighborhood." The Treaties made between the United States [illegible] the Cherokee Nation, in the years 1817 [illegible] made provision for those desiring to remain, [illegible] able to the promise of the President; and [illegible] were made citizens of the United States, and [illegible] family was allowed a reservation of 640 acres [illegible] land. The whites claimed the same lands, [illegible] der a purchase made of the State. Suits [illegible] instituted in favor of the Indians, and by our C[illegible] were decided in their favor, and possession [illegible] surrendered to them by the whites. Afterwards they were induced to sell their reservations to [illegible] Commissioners of the State, and to purchase [illegible] in the white settlement, where they now reside, [illegible] the neighborhood of the hunting ground reserved to the Cherokee Hunters by the Treaties conclu[illegible] ded with the Cherokee nation between the years 1790 & '99; which privilege, as a part of the Cherokee Nation, they continue to enjoy.

Until the year 1830 they were as intemperate as any other Indians on our frontier. About the time the principal Chief of the above settlement, by the name of Drowning Bear, (or YOU NA [illegible] KA,) becoming convinced that *intemperance* [illegible] destroy himself and people, determined to live temperate, and persuade his people to follow his example. I was present when he assembled them. On that occasion he informed his people that he had been considering and devising ways to promote their happiness in future. He said he had become convinced that intemperance was the cause of the extermination of the Indian tribes [illegible] in the neighborhood of the whites; referred them to the present and previous situation of the C[illegible] ba (or *Inetah quo*) Indians, with whom they [illegible] acquainted, as an evidence of the injurious [illegible] of intemperance. He directed his clerk to [illegible] in the Indian language as follows: "The [illegible] signed Cherokees, belonging to the town [illegible] agree to abandon the use of spirituous li[illegible] It was immediately signed by the old Chief, [illegible] was followed by the whole town.

He then told them that he had served them [illegible] wards of forty years, without any pecuniary con[illegible] sideration whatever, his entire object being to promote their interest. He was pleased to see [illegible] they yet had confidence in him. He would advise them to remain where they [illegible] the State of North Carolina; a State he consider[illegible] ed better, and more friendly disposed to the [illegible] man than any other. That should they [illegible] West, they would there be, in a short time, [illegible] rounded by the settlements of the whites, and [illegible] bably be included in a State disposed to [illegible] them.

To the above cause, (Temperance) [illegible] buted their present state of improvement [illegible] time previously spent in scenes of dissipation [illegible] spent in useful employment. Each family [illegible] capable of reading the Scriptures in their own [illegible] guage—manufacturing their own clothing [illegible] understand farming and the mechanical arts [illegible] well as their white neighbors, to whom they [illegible] indebted for kind treatment, and a friendly [illegible] tion in advancing them in improvement.

It is to be hoped that, by a continuance [illegible] kind guardianship exercised over them [illegible] State of North Carolina, they will [illegible] a civilized community of Indians, and [illegible] example of the benevolent policy [illegible] the few of those unfortunate people [illegible] taken shelter under the protection of [illegible]

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. THOMAS.

[illegible] ... before the people, and as journals advocating the principles of the party to which they belong, most of them give only one-sided views, publishing facts and information in their favor, and keeping dark as to the arguments on the other side. Although we have political opinions of our own which we have avowed, and to which we shall adhere,—we intend to pursue a plan somewhat different. Considering the present as the beginning of a very momentous period in our political state, we feel bound honestly to afford to the people such correct information as will enable them to judge for themselves; *truth* is the object we ought to have in view,—it is mighty, and must finally triumph. The body of the people are honest, and only need light,—we have confidence in their intelligence to form correct opinions when the questions are fairly placed before them. Upon all great political questions that may arise before Congress, we intend to make such selections as will give our readers the arguments on both sides. To any communications on either side, respectful in their character, *brief*, to the point, and stating facts, we will give a place.

The Charleston Mercury of the 31st ult., states that a heavy white frost had been visible a few mornings before and that the danger from disease being entirely removed, no apprehension need be entertained by those desiring to visit the City.

☞ The Citizens of Wilmington held a public meeting on Wednesday the 30th ult,—at which a Committee was appointed to invite the Members of the Legislature, the Governor and Council, and the Board of Internal Improvement to visit that Town, via the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road, and partake of its hospitalities.

The Dade Institute.—The Territorial Government of Florida has directed her Representatives to use their exertions to obtain from Congress, the grant of a Township of land for the establishment of a charitable, institution to be called the "Dade Institute;" in commemoration of the brave men who fell in the "bloody massacre," a story which is familiar to our readers, and fills the darkest page in the history of the disastrous Seminole War.

The object intended, is the education of the Orphans of all those who have died in the Florida service. The Institution has been chartered by the Legislative Council of the Territory.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND MISCELLANY.

We have received the first number of this work: its mechanical execution is very neat. Promise is given, that the first talents in the Country, who have turned their attention to the subject, will afford contributions to its columns; if this shall be the case, it will undoubtedly obtain an extensive circulation, as many men of science and information, will be pleased to see what can be advanced on the subject. The table of contents is subjoined. For terms, see Prospectus in another column:

Introductory Statement.—An Examination of Phrenology; in two Lectures, delivered to the Students of the Columbian College, D. C., Feb. 1837. By Thos. Sewall, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. Washington City, 8vo, pp. 70.—Phrenology Vindicated, and Anti-Phrenology Unmasked. By Chas. Caldwell, M. D. New York. 12mo, pp. 156.—A Phrenological Analysis of Conversion.—Pathological Fact, Confirmatory of Phrenology.—Phrenology in Germany. No. I.—George Combe, Esq.

Farmers' Register.—The November number of this Journal is on our table with its usual punctuality; if any thing can add a recommendation to its valuable contents, it is the never-failing regularity of its appearance. The table of contents is below.

Original Communications.—The actual state of silk culture in the North, and remarks on its extension in the South.—The crow (or daw?) a bird of prey.—The marl indicator.—Agriculture of Upper Fauquier.—The theory of manuring with leaves, supported by a few experiments.—Directions for the management of silk-worms, through their hatching and feeding time, according to the most approved European practice.—Treatise on the culture of silk (continued) No. 2.—Superior product of twin corn.—Remarks on the "Chinese corn" puff.—Scraps of information in regard to the culture of the Chinese mulberry.—Some account of the introduction of the morus multicaulis into the United States, and the diffusion of the knowledge of its peculiar value as food for silk-worms.—Genuine morus multicaulis. Not exempt from the depredations of insects. Inquiries in regard to keeping sweet potatoes.—Soaking seed-corn in salt-petre-water.—The morus multicaulis.—Season and state of crops in Halifax.—Season and state of crops in October.—Princeana.—Editorial notice.—Monthly commercial report.

Selections.—A trip to Maryland.—Protection against hail-storms.—Smith's lime-spreader.—Anti-dry-rot process.—Mexico-Egyptian cotton.—The very latest agricultural humbug (G. Thorburn's "Chinese corn") announced in the best possible manner.—Village lighted by natural gas.—What quantity of manure should be applied to the acre.—Improvement in the manufacture of flax.—Rats in grain.—Pig trough.—Substitute for [illegible]; another witness.—Loin distemper in hogs.—The morus multicaulis.—Well springs.—Change of the water-level in the Baltic.—Cause and prevention of [illegible].—An expeditious method of moving hay. The rabbit.—Description of a well-formed horse.

Southern Literary Journal.—The October number has just come to hand. Its contents are given below;—we have not had leisure to review it.

Original Papers.—Objects and Plan of Meteorological Observations.—To a Departing Guest.—Shakspeare.—Clouds that Span the Azure Sky.—Dropsie.—The Tailor of Serendib.—Democracy in America.—Dedication and extract from De La Martine; by [illegible].—[illegible]—Cavan and the Fig.—[illegible] Pursued, and [illegible]—The Maid of [illegible] [illegible]

"[illegible]" [illegible]

[From our Fayetteville Correspondent.]

Fayetteville, Nov. 3, 1838.

"The business of our place, during the present week, has been light when compared with the former three or four. Country Produce, during the week, has come in pretty freely, and sold readily at our quotations which, you will perceive, is a small advance on the prices of last week. Our highest prices quoted, are in exchange for Goods or Groceries; our lowest, Cash.

The Steamer Cotton Plant, with boats attached, arrived on Thursday, 31st October, with full freight, for sundry persons of this town and the interior. Also, on yesterday noon, Henrietta Co's. boat Diligence, with goods, groceries, &c., for sundry persons in this place and the interior; among which are—J. Cowles, Evans & Noble, E Foster, and E & W. Horn. Also, one lot Machinery for Phoenix manufacturing Co., in this town. Now on the way up, and expected to arrive during the ensuing week—Henrietta Co's. boats Post Boy and Nelson, with full loads for sundry persons here, and the interior; among which, are—Geo. W. Brown, Wm. Albright, Wheeler & Burns, Lex. Co., J. Krider, Cress & Boger, T. L. Cowan, Lusk & Co., R. C. Douthet, J. Worth, A. H. Marsh, J. Luckie & Co., Hunt & Guynn, Michael Brown, Gov. Dudley, C. Manly, and others.

There is sufficient water in our rivers for Steamboats at present.....S. Carolina money is taken at par, in all sales made here now, and in exchange for N. Carolina, at 1 a 1½ per ct. Exchange on New York, 1 per ct.

Respectfully, yours,

——— ———."

ITEMS.

The London Globe newspaper gives the following account of the Queen's wholesome dormitory apparatus. It is worth imitation by all young ladies:

"The visitors of Buckingham Palace, who have an opportunity of seeing the Queen's bed, and who are accustomed to conclude that royalty and rank must repose on feather beds and downy pillows, will be astonished to have pointed out to them a small camp bed, with a hard mattress and one small pillow, as the couch of royalty. Yet such is the fact. If ladies generally would follow her example, they would feel the benefit of it in the improvement of their persons and figure, and the uniform flow of health and spirits it would secure."

It will be seen by the annexed extract from an official letter, that the objects of the late proposed general council of Indians on our Western frontier are declared to have been entirely of a peaceful character;

Extract from a letter from Montfort Stokes, Agent for the Cherokee nation, to the War Department, dated

"Fort Gibson, Sept. 25, 1838.

"Colonel Logan, the Creek Agent, General Arbuckle and myself, have just returned from a general council of Indians, called by the Cherokees.

"We were particularly requested to attend this council in consequence of a publication in the Nashville Banner, in which Colonel Mason, of the 1st regiment of Dragoons, informs General Gaines, that the Cherokees west had invited all the red people west of the Mississippi, in order to form a hostile association of the red people, to make a simultaneous attack upon Missouri and Arkansas. There were ten nations represented in the council. We listened to all their talks, and there is not the least foundation for the alarm created in the mind of Colonel Mason. I myself wrote the messages of invitation from the Cherokees, and there was not one word of hostile feeling, nor any war token sent."

TREASURY NOTES.

Treasury Department,
November 1, 1838,

The whole amount of Treasury notes authorized by the act of October 12, 1837, has been issued, viz.	$10,000,000 00
There has been redeemed of them about	7,581,490 00
The new emissions made in place of those under the act of May 12, 1838, have been only	5,709,810 01
There have been returned into the Treasury of these last, about	118,560 00
This leaves a balance of all outstanding equal to only	8,009,760 01

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

State of the Sea Island Cotton Crop.—At a meeting of the beaufort Agricultural Society, held on the 27th inst. the reports of the several Committees of Inspection were received, and an average being struck, it was ascertained that the Crops of St Helena Parish (excluding the Island of St. Helena, which was not examined,) would fall short of (50) pounds to the acre.

Ordered that the above be published.

H. W. RICHARDSON, Cor. Sec'ry.

Steamboat Law.—The steamboats Tallapoosa and Cahawba have arrived from the interior within a day or two, with freight and passengers, without having received the certificate required by the new steamboat law. We learn that the fine to which they were rendered liable, by a breach of the law, has not been imposed. We have thought that under such circumstances, it is neither necessary nor proper to compel the payment of the fine. Several of the boats which ran the last season, were laid up during the summer on the river, and it would be hard if they should be compelled to come down empty, whilst an urgent demand existed for the carriage of freight and passengers.

The Collector of the port has consented, by request of a number of boat owners and merchants, to suspend the execution of some provisions of the law, until instructions can be received from Washington. The act requiring the use of chains instead of ropes, for the tiller, seems to be peculiarly inappropiate to our river navigation. It is found by experience, that chains will not traverse sufficiently quick, to allow the sudden turns necessary in navigating a crooked narrow channel.

We hope the proper officers, will feel themselves authorised to "take the responsibility" of modifying the law, so that the difficulties of the present system will be obviated.—*Mobile Exam.*

The Human Heart.—It appears from the researches of an English physician of eminence, Dr. Clendenning, published in the Medical Gazette, the medium weight of the heart is nine ounces in man, and eight ounces in woman. The remarkable fact, and one hitherto unknown is, that the heart of man becomes heavier as old age approaches, while that of woman diminishes in weight, after the thirtieth year.

Served Right.—In Zanesville, Ohio, some months ago, a clergyman was called upon to marry a young couple, and he repaired to the house. The lady was present and all her friends, but the bridegroom did not appear, and the lady in great grief had to dismiss the whole party. Recently the same clergyman had a similar call, and all the parties were present, but when he came to the words "you take this man to be your wedded husband," the lady said very emphatically, "*No; I never will marry him; he served me meanly six months ago, and now I have repaid him in his own coin.*" No entreaties could prevail upon her. It was the same lady who had been jilted, and she returned the compliment in a more decided and mortifying manner to the tender swain.

DIED,

In Concord, N. C., on Sunday evening the 21st inst., MARY OCTAVIA, only daughter of Col. Daniel, and Mrs. Maria N. Coleman, aged two years, 9 months and 18 days

It has seldom fallen to our lot to record the death of so promising and interesting a child as Mary Octavia was. She possessed a mind of no ordinary character, and from the great improvement of which it was susceptible, she had already become a pleasing companion for persons who were advanced in life. Death, however, has in this instance afforded another proof, that he is no respecter of persons, and that he not unfrequently selects as his victims, the loveliest and most endearing objects. The subject of this notice appeared to be too attractive a flower to bloom long in this waste and howling wilderness. We doubt not it has been removed to a fairer clime, to one infinitely better adapted to the unfolding of its beauties.

And shall we then mourn, since our loss is her unspeakable gain! True 'tis hard from those we love to part. 'Tis deeply trying to the feelings of our nature, to be separated from those around whom all the affections of our hearts are entwined. But as christians, we should "sorrow not as those without hope;" and though we must necessarily give vent to the feelings of our nature, our feelings should ever be regulated by reason; and especially by our holy Religion.

Faith assures us that "this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality." We, therefore, confidently anticipate a meeting with our friends, and the objects of our affection in that bright world, where those ties and connections which have been dissolved by death, shall be re-established never again to be broken off nor interrupted.

"The morning flowers display their sweets
And gay their silken leaves unfold,
As careless of the noon-day heats,
And fearless of the evening cold.

Nipt by the wind's untimely blast,
Parched by the sun's directer ray,
The momentary glories waste,
The short-lived beauties die away.

Yet these, new rising from the tomb,
With lustre, brighter far shall shine,
Revive with ever-during bloom,
Safe from diseases and decline.

S. ******
[Comm.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.......October 25, 1838.

Bacon,	15 a 20	Molasses,	.55 a 60
Brandy, apple,	none	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	none	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Pork,	.600 a 700
Cotton, in seed,	a 2½	Sugar, brown,	.11 a 12
clean,	7 a 8	loaf,	.18 a 20
Coffee,	15 a 18	Salt,	150
Corn,	a 50	Tallow,	.10 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	500 a 600	Wheat, (bushel)	.100 a 000
Flaxseed,	75	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Linseed Oil, pr. gal.	$1 12½.—	Eggs pr. doz.	8 a 10

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....November 3, 1838.

Bacon,	12½ a 15	Iron,	5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,	a 100	Molasses,	40 a 42
apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Coffee,	.12½ a 13½	lump,	15 a 17
Cotton,	10 a 11½	loaf,	18 a 00
Corn,	80 a 90	Salt,	70 a 75
Flaxseed,	.115 a 125	Wheat, new,	125 a 130
Flour,	$8 a $9	Whiskey,	60 a 62½
Feathers	45 a 46	Wool,	20 a 25

AT CHERAW..........October 9, 1838.

Bacon, lb.	11 a 15	Nails, cut,	7½ a 9
Butter,	15 a 25	wrought,	16 a 18
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	.12½ a 15	Rice,	.450 a 550
Cotton,	9 a 12	Sugar,	.12½ a 12½
Corn,	a 100	Salt,	.250 a 300
Flour, country,	.850 a 950	Steel, American,	10 a 12½
Iron,	5 a 6½	English,	00 a 14
Lard,	.11½ a 12½	German,	12 a 14
Leather, sole,	22 a 25	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Molasses,	37 a 50	Tea,	.100 a 137
Orleans,	45 a 56	Tobacco, m'f'd.	10 a 50

TO RENT.

THE House and Lott situated on Main street, between the residence of Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Fisher, will be rented until the 1st January next. For terms apply at this office. tf

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

THE above Medicine is for Sale at the Post Office, Cotton Grove, Davidson county,
By JAMES WISEMAN, Agent.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next General Assembly, to abolish Juries of the County Court of Rowan
JACOB HOLDSHOUSER,
J GOODMAN,
DAVID FRALEY.
September 20, 1838. tml

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF LITERATURE AND THE ARTS, will combine the solidity of a review with the lighter miscellany of a magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works and short notices of minor literary productions by the Editors, it will embrace essays, tales, historiettes, poetry, literary and scientific intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews of such writers as have, by their talents, shed lustre upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artist. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 500 pages each,

Agencies will be established in the principle cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. As the Museum is printed on a medium and a-half-sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be $1.25 cents. Persons desirous of acting as agents, will please apply post paid. Terms, $5 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number—five copies $20.

NATHAN C. BROOKS,
J. E. SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors.

Baltimore, Oct. 23, 1838.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

WE regret exceedingly that the appearance of this Work has been so long delayed; and we again assure the public that every exertion has been used to complete it by the time it was expected. The plan of the work, since it was first advertised, has been so improved as to cost many times the quantity of labor then anticipated. And besides, northern materials had to be procured, which could not be brought on till the late rains had swelled the waters. We have no hesitation in assuring our patrons and the public, that the printing and binding will be completed at Raleigh, and the Book ready for delivery, just as soon as practicable.

THE PROPRIETOR.

October 18, 1838.



FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale
TWO FIRST-RATE
North'rn Barouches
AND HARNESS,
made to order—under his own eye.

One is calculated for two or four horses, and is a most
Splendid Establishment.

The other is lighter, yet equally well made, and calculated for a close or open
FAMILY CARRIAGE.

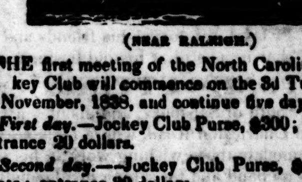
Also, two pair of *young Northern matched Horses*, (driven together or separate,) and two excellent single Northern Horses—fast trotters.

Any person wishing to purchase either of the above named property would do well to call and see them.

C. B. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1838. 4t

North Carolina State Course.



(NEAR RALEIGH.)

THE first meeting of the North Carolina State Jockey Club will commence on the 3d Tuesday (20th) of November, 1838, and continue five days.

First day.—Jockey Club Purse, $300; 2 mile heats; entrance 20 dollars.

Second day.—Jockey Club Purse, $500; 3 mile heats; entrance 30 dollars.

Third day.—Jockey Club Purse, $1,000; four mile heats; entrance 50 dollars.

Fourth day.—Handicap Purse $200; mile heats, best three in five; entrance 15 dollars.

Fifth day.—A silver Pitcher, worth $100; mile heats; entrance 20 dollars, to be added. The Jockey Club Purses subject to the usual discount.

☞ The following Sweepstakes are open for the Fall Meeting, viz:

1. A Sweepstakes to be run immediately after the first day's race, for three year old Colts and Fillies, $500 entrance, $200 forfeit, 2 mile heats, to name and close by the 10th day of November. Three or more to make a race.
2. A Sweepstakes to be run on 2d day of the meeting, for Colts and Fillies 3 years old, $200 entrance, $100 forfeit, mile heats, 3 or more to make a race, to name and close as above.
3. A Sweepstakes to be run on the 4th day, for Colts and Fillies 2 years old, $200 entrance, $100 forfeit, one mile out, three or more to make a race, to same and close as above.
4. A Sweepstakes to be run on the last day of the meeting, for Colts and Fillies 2 years old, $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, one mile out, 3 or more to make a race, to name and close as above.
5. A Sweepstakes to be run on the same day, for Colts and Fillies 3 years old, $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, mile heats, 3 or more to make a race, to name and close as above.

☞ The rules of the New Market Course have been adopted for the government of this Club.

Stables and litter will be furnished for Race Horses gratis, and every exertion will be used by the Proprietor to give satisfaction.

Persons wishing to make entries can make application to the Secretary of the Club at Raleigh.

WALTER L. OTEY, Proprietor.

GOING! GOING!!—GONE!!!

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale, wholesale or retail, the following articles:

80 Bags Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
2 do. Molasses,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
55 kegs white lead,
160 bars 1½, 1¾, and 1¼ Tire Iron,
10 pair Smiths' Bellows,
31 kegs Nails,
10 do. Powder,
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
10 boxes Tin Plate,
50 bushels herd grass-seed.

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Oct. 25, 1838.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its next Session, for an "act to incorporate the Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy."

August 30, 1838. tml.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of N. Carolina, for an Act to incorporate the Lexington Manufactoring Company.

September 27, 1838. tml

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Brim, dec'd., at the last County Court for Rowan, requests all persons indebted to said Mary Brim, dec'd., to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in Bar of their recovery.

R. W. LONG, Adm'r.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 13, 1838.

GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

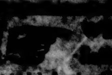
THE SICK are all taking this wonderful Medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures.

For Sale at the Post-Office, *Fallstown, Iredell county, N. C.*

By JNO. YOUNG, Agent.

August 17, 1838. 3m

Warrants for Sale Here.



[illegible] at which [illegible]

Salisbury, Nov 1, 1838.



COPAL Varnish, English [illegible] pan Varnish, Cabinet [illegible] Varnish for Harness [illegible] nish for Carriage [illegible] painting for Cabinet [illegible] Cabinet makers, made [illegible] sale or retail,

By C. G. [illegible]

Statesville, Nov. 1, 1838.

New Fall and Winter Goods.



THE Subscriber invites all his [illegible] before they purchase elsewhere, to [illegible] amine his new supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, [illegible] mine the best of [illegible] in the County of Iredell. He [illegible] that he can please the fancy of [illegible] and young.

All kinds of produce will be taken in exchange, and the most liberal prices allowed for the same.

A. ROBY.

Oak Forest, Oct. 25, 1838.

Private Entertainment. THOS. FOSTER



INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. [illegible] ly, in the town of Mocksville [illegible] county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is [illegible] comfortable and in the business part of the [illegible]. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stored with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838.

Notice.



WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 20th day of November next, under decree of the Court of [illegible] for Rowan County, a TRACT OF LAND, [illegible] to the Heirs at Law of John Wa[illegible], dec'd., containing 290 acres, adjoining the lands of [illegible] and others, on Crane Creek; subject to the widows Dower. A credit of twelve months will be allowed, and bond with good security for the purchase money, required on the day of sale. SAM'L. SILLIMAN, [illegible]

October 11th, 1838.

Land for Sale.

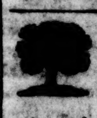


THE Subscriber offers for Sale [illegible] hundred acres of Land [illegible] of the Yadkin river, between [illegible] rage's Mills, in the County of Montgomery. [illegible] to it is one of the finest mill seats in the [illegible]. During the late dry spell and low water, there was a sufficient quantity of water to drive two or three [illegible] or 1,000 Spindles.

[illegible]

Wind Hill, N. C., Oct. 4, 1838.

Land For Sale.



THE Subscriber will sell a Tract of land consisting of 132 Acres, lying on the main road leading from Salisbury to [illegible] miles from Salisbury. About 30 Acres of [illegible] in fine order for cultivation, the balance is woodland, [illegible] as well timbered as any land in the country. There are a few common improvements.

Any one wishing to purchase will please call on the premises, within two or three weeks.

JAMES WATSON.

Oct. 18, 1838.

Boot & Shoe Making.



THE Subscribers have [illegible] the above business at their [illegible] immediately opposite the old [illegible] employed good workmen, with materials of the best quality, hereby inform their friends and the public in general, that they are enabled to furnish [illegible] of work at the shortest notice. They [illegible] a quantity of ready made Boots and Shoes [illegible] gro Shoes of a superior quality, cheap, by the [illegible] tity. They have also for sale, leather of every description.

BROWN & CH[illegible]

October 11, 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, upon reasonable Terms, his valuable Mills [illegible] Iredell County, formerly owned by Capt. W[illegible] They are situated on a never failing stream, with good falls, and have run during all the severest droughts, well suited for Factories of almost any kind. They are now in good repair; the Saw mill [illegible] mills lately repaired, together with [illegible] ACRES of LAND, with suitable houses. About [illegible] of the Land is cleared, the balance in woods—situated in a healthy region, eleven miles from Mocksville.

Persons desiring such property would do well to call and view the premises and hear the terms, which are accommodating.

CALEB F. HERPUS.

Oct. 4, 1838.

Notice.

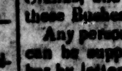
THE Subscriber has been engaged for [illegible] years in the improved plan of [illegible] and other Machinery when worn, or [illegible] method, Irons of either upright, or horizontal [illegible] as also the bush for the Spindle [illegible] lighter and steadier than those on the old plan [illegible] great trouble of wedging and repairing the [illegible] Cranks, and Gudgeons are saved when [illegible] these Bushes and Irons.

Any person wishing to procure machinery of this kind can be supplied by making application to the subscriber by letter, at Mocksville, Davie county, N. C.

L. M. GILBERT.

September 20, 1838.

☞ The Subscriber would refer any one wishing information on the subject, to Dr. Austin, one of the Editors of the "Carolinian."



LOST on the day of the General Muster, [illegible] either in Salisbury, or between [illegible] bury and the Parade ground, one [illegible] Sleeve Button, marked B. A. If found, a [illegible] reward shall be made to the finder by leaving [illegible] this Office.

NOTICE.

I will make application to the next Legislature for an Act to incorporate a manufacturing company by the name of the Yadkin Manufacturing Company, or some other name.

CHARLES [illegible]

September 6, 1838.

POETIC RECESS.

"[illegible] YET REMAINS [illegible]."

From the London Winter's Wreath.

THE STRANGER'S HEART.

BY MRS HEMANS.

The stranger's heart! Oh, wound it not!
A yearning anguish is its lot;
In the green shadow of thy tree
The stranger finds no rest with thee.

Thou think'st the vine's low rustling leaves
Glad music round thy household eaves;
To him that sound hath sorrow's tone—
The stranger's heart is with his own.

Thou think'st thy children's laughing play
A lovely sight at fall of day;
Then are the stranger's thoughts oppress'd—
His mother's voice comes o'er his breast.

Thou think'st it sweet when friend to friend,
Beneath one roof in prayer may blend;
Then doth the stranger's eye grow dim—
Far, far are those who prayed with him.

Thy heart, thy home, thy vintage land—
The voices of thy kindred band;
Oh, 'midst them all when blest thou art,
Deal gently with the stranger's heart!

CHANGE.

Look nature through; 'tis revolution all:
All change; no death.—Day follows night, and night
The dying day; stars rise, and set, and rise;
Earth takes the example.—See the Summer, gay,
With her green chaplet of ambrosial flowers,
Droops into pallid Autumn.—Winter, gray,
Hoary with frost, and turbulent with storm,
Blows Autumn, and his golden fruits, away;
Then melts into the Spring.—Soft Spring with breath
Favonian, from warm chambers of the South
Recalls the first. All to re-flourish, fades;
As in a wheel, all sink to re-ascend—
Emblems of man, who passes, not expires.

From the Southern Literary Journal.

"What is a poet's love?
To write a girl a sonnet,
To get a ring or some such thing
And fustianize upon it."

SCRAPS.

STREET ETIQUETTE.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives us the following decision concerning the manners of the good citizens of Gotham, as settled by the High Court of Ton. We think it correct, of course, if the ladies so decide, for there is no appeal in such a case. We have been of opinion, however, that nothing should deter a gentleman from "touching his beaver" to every lady he meets, except the fear of giving offence. To refrain from the dread of a "cut" is absurd, for a lady has a right to "cut" any and every gentleman as often as she please:

The Rights of Women.—We stated some time ago that instead of there being any ground of complaint on the part of the ladies, that their rights were infringed, there was much reason to fear that the infringement was quite on the other side, and we stated several particulars in which the men were deprived of fair equality. We learn now, that rather an alarming inroad has recently been made on the rights which remained to the men. It has been settled in high *ton*, as we understand, that no gentleman who meets a lady in Broadway shall be allowed to touch his beaver, or make any sign of recognition, unless the lady gives liberty by first nodding her pretty head, and that after a recognition has thus passed, the gentleman shall not be at liberty to extend his hand unless the lady first extend hers. We are pretty sure that under these circumstances, those awful looking fellows who carry a shoe brush on their upper lip, or those still more offensive, who are so ungentlemanly as to use Broadway for a smoking room, will seldom get liberty to make a bow.

Universal Cannibalism.—That "all flesh is grass," is not only metaphorically but literally true; for all those creatures we behold, are but the herbs of the field, digested into flesh in them, or more remotely carnified in ourselves. Nay, we are what we all abhor, anthropophagi and cannibals, devourers not only of men, but ourselves; and that not in an allegory, but a positive truth: for all this mass of flesh which we behold, came in at our mouths this frame we look upon hath been upon our trenchers; in brief, we have devoured ourselves.

A way to make Candles of a Durable Nature.—To ten ounces of mutton tallow, add one quarter of an ounce of camphor, four ounces of bees wax and two ounces of alum, melt them all together, and then make your candles; they will be very hard, and they will burn with a clear blaze.

A New Almanack.—Bend the first and third fingers of the left hand, and commence counting with March at the thumb, the bent fingers will indicate the months which contain only thirty days, No mistake!

The Miser's Prayer.—Among a variety of curious papers of John Ward, of Hackney, Esq., M. P., (who being convicted of forgery, was expelled from the House, and in the year 1727, stood in the pillory,) there was found a few days ago a paper in his own hand writing, which we think may be very properly entitled the Miser's Prayer.

"Oh Lord, thou knowest that I have nine houses in the city of London, likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee simple, in the county of Essex; I beseech thee to preserve the counties of Middlesex and Essex from fire and earthquakes; and as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg of thee likewise have an eye of compassion on that country, and for the rest of the counties, thou mayest deal with them as thou art pleased! Oh Lord, enable the bank to answer all their bills, and make all my debtors good men. Give a prosperous voyage and return to the Mermaid sloop, because I have insured it; and as thou hast said that the days of the wicked are but short, I trust in thee that thou wilt not forget thy promise, as I have purchased an estate in reversion, which will be mine on the death of that most profligate young man Sir J—— L——. Keep my friends from sinking, and preserve me from thieves and house-breakers, and make all my servants so honest and faithful, that they may attend to my interest, and never cheat me out of my property night nor day."

Stop the Thief!!!

A black leather trunk belonging to DAVID EGER, a German emigrant, was taken from behind the Stage, between Col. W. Price's & Griffin's, on Tuesday morning last. The trunk is about 18 inches deep and wide, and rather over 2 feet long, with the leather somewhat torn from the back. It contained nearly the whole property of its owner, consisting of a few clothes, marked D. E. and several articles of Merchandize, with which he was travelling Southwest, to look out a home for his family. Some of these articles may lead to the detection of the Thief, and are therefore named. A blue cloth coat, with black velvet collar, 8 Merino Shawls, 8 dozen *German Silver* Spoons, large and small, and 4 Accordions, (German manufacture, differing considerably from those usually found in this region.) The owner is prepared to identify any of the above or any other contents of the Trunk.

Mr. E. is a stranger to our language and customs, and this circumstance impresses a double obligation on all good citizens to spare no proper means for detecting the Thief.

☞ Editors on both sides of Danville, especially in Greensborough, Salisbury and Lynchburg, will be doing an act of charity to copy this advertisement and direct public attention to it. Information may be sent to Col. W. Price, Capt. Wariner, or Mr. Coates of Rockingham, or to this office.

A Gun taken by mistake or design.



THE Subscriber stepped into Michael Brown's Store on the day of the General Muster, and set his Rifle down near the door to purchase some articles, and on turning to go out, he discovered his gun had been taken away, but an *old one left standing in its stead*. The Subscriber's gun was a plain well made stock and mountings, and can be known by the breach piece being of two peices and brazed together, and on the tallow box piece were engraved two hands. The one left in the room of it, is an old Rifle, with the stock fractured in several places, and tacked on with nails, and the ram-rod stained with Aqua Fortis, in twisted stripes.

The person, whoever he may be, that made the exchange, will have the goodness to return the Rifle where he found it, and take his own; if so, no questions will be asked. JNO. RICE.

November 1, 1838. 25x3t

SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to $3; DOOR STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS $20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County, April 13, 1838. 12m

CIRCULAR.

The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE-FOLD power,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

NEW FASHIONS, FOR FALL & WINTER,

1838.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and *Door-sills, Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones*, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1838. tf

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupies the Brick office of the late Dr. Mitchel.

Salisbury, May 18, 1838. tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

American Phrenological Journal & Miscellany.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the most surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions, of law, and divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology: but these do not meet the *present* necessity. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts is *now* needed: and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology;—to show the true bearings of this science on education: (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens: while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical*; for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.—A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology*. And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the inquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. *Such* correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness: as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of *Truth*, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral development in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed:—we must in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and anti-Phrenological works; nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our *facts* we pledge ourselves shall be *bona-fide* such; and as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologist of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter*, as liberal a compensation *per printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country: but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter: and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion we may be so allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS:

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per anum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To CLERGYMEN and THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS, single copies will be furnished at $1,50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1,25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B.—As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year*, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, will be invariably required in advance.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Subscriptions and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the EDITOR of the Am. Phren. Jour. care of A. WALDIE.

Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

Blanks! Blanks!!

WE would inform our friends in public business that we have just completed the Printing of a large and splendid stock of Blanks, of almost every description now in use. [See hand-bill.]



The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only sought as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor and strength, neither the physical nor the mental—neither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—*Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends.—The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite.

"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, to a wealthy, feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy me a morsel of food; I am almost starved!"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar.

Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life!

But whereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, subserves this homily on so plain and hacknied a subject? Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay out money—do we not fee physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions?

True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic is it requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not all ways employ the most judicious means to attain health.

Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always dosing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all. Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take Dr. Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an enormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peters?

Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine?"

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who undertake to mend and regulate the human machine, without so much as knowing of what parts it consists, and how they are put together. They say he understands anatomy and physiology, I think you call them; and is as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand.—He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription! Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth There is no such medicine. There is not, and never was, a panacea for all diseases. The VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS pretend to no such miracle. But what is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the *prima via* which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shakes asunder life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without asundering soul and body as he takes his leave.

Conversant from his previous practice, with disease, in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peters was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—although it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only? "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert, Dr. Peters has thrown together in the following pages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they do know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills; they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd, of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale prices.

The road to Wealth [illegible]

Just commenced, a new and valuable [illegible] tion, adapted to the purposes of every [illegible] designed to propagate all useful and [illegible] mation concerning the Silk growing in [illegible] States, entitled

THE AMERICAN SILK GROWER

AND FARMER'S ANNUAL;

Embellished with appropriate Engravings, edited by WARD CHENEY & BROTHERS, Burlington,

and published by

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.

The first number of this highly important and valuable work, is now ready for delivery to subscribers. [illegible] beg leave respectfully to call the attention of citizens to the praiseworthy objects it has in view, in the promotion of which it has been put into [illegible]

There has not probably heretofore been a [illegible] the attention of the people of this country was [illegible] engaged on the subject of the Silk Culture [illegible] sent; nor a time when those who have already [illegible] ed in this business felt such entire confidence [illegible] that liberal profits may be derived from it, [illegible] their ability to produce as good Silk as can be [illegible] in any part of the world. It is believed that all [illegible] now wanting to fully establishing this great [illegible] the country, with all its vast advantages, is [illegible] seminating of plain practical information [illegible] and to convince our citizens of what we have [illegible] true, viz: that there is no more difficulty about [illegible] a crop of Silk, than there is a crop of grain. The [illegible] tal thus bestowed yields a far greater return [illegible] be obtained from any other branch of husbandry [illegible] editors have longed been engaged in the silk [illegible] and intend hereafter to give it their entire attention. They have made extensive arrangements for [illegible] the silk worm, and cultivating that invaluable [illegible] of mulbury tree, the Morus Multicaulis. And [illegible] their long experience in the occupation and [illegible] correspondence with silk growers, they believe they may say without hesitation, that they shall be able to make the American Silk Grower, useful and entertaining, and to communicate through its pages information as valuable respecting every branch of the silk [illegible] as can be elsewhere obtained in the United States. A portion of the work will be devoted to noting the [illegible] dern improvements of agriculture, and such [illegible] are generally useful to the cultivators of the [illegible]

The proprietors respectfully solicit contributions on Agricultural subjects generally—and also the Silk [illegible] ing Business in particular. Address the Editors, Ward Cheney & Brothers, Burlington.

The work will be published monthly—every [illegible] comprising twenty-four large octavo pages, with the addition of a cover for advertisements, &c., and at the end of each volume, a complete table of contents will be furnished to subscribers. Terms, One Dollar a year, payable in advance, for single subscribers. Twenty subscriptions will be supplied for a whole year by forwarding a current ten dollar bill, free of postage.

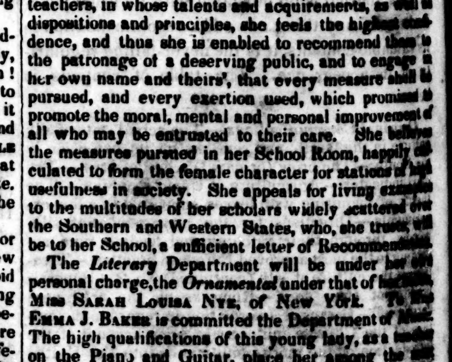
All orders for the work, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, if addressed to the Publisher, C. Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Citizens, Silk Growers, Agriculturalists, and others, who wish to procure this work from the present time, will please forward their names and the amount of subscription immediately.

LIBERAL PREMIUM.

Any Agent forwarding 100 subscribers for one year and a $50 current bank bill will be entitled to [illegible] Thousand Silk Worm Eggs, selected from the most approved varieties—which can be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States, at a trifling expense, and which, if properly attended to, according to the instructions which are promulgated in the work, will yield a profit considerably exceeding the amount of the price of subscription for one hundred copies.

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.



MRS. HUTCHISON

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that the exercises of this Institution will, by divine permission, recommence on the 10th of October next.

With the hope of rendering the New Female Academy of Salisbury, worthy the liberality of its founders, and of North Carolina, she has associated with herself, teachers, in whose talents and acquirements, as well as dispositions and principles, she feels the highest confidence, and thus she is enabled to recommend them to the patronage of a deserving public, and to engage in her own name and theirs', that every measure shall be pursued, and every exertion used, which promises to promote the moral, mental and personal improvement of all who may be entrusted to their care. She believes the measures pursued in her School Room, happily calculated to form the female character for stations of high usefulness in society. She appeals for living examples to the multitudes of her scholars widely scattered over the Southern and Western States, who, she trusts, will be to her School, a sufficient letter of Recommendation.

The *Literary* Department will be under her own personal charge, the *Ornamental* under that of her [illegible] MISS SARAH LOUISA NYE, of New York. To Miss EMMA J. BAKER is committed the Department of Music. The high qualifications of this young lady, as a teacher on the Piano and Guitar, place her among the most successful teachers of the present day. To the Rev. S. FRONTIS, whose character is too well established to need recommendation, and whose superior talents as an instructor in the French language, (his native tongue,) are extensively known, will be entrusted the class in *French*.

Excellent board can be obtained for the Pupils, either at Col. Lemly's with the teachers, or in other highly respectable families, where every proper care will be taken to promote their improvement and comfort.

Terms of Admission:

FIRST CLASS.

History, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra, Malte-Brun Geography, (with the use of the Globes,) Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition, &c. &c. per Session, ... $15 00

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, (lower Rules,) with Olney's Geography, per Session, $10 00

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Latin, per Session,	25 00
French, do.	20 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors,	6 00
Wax Work, per Course,	6 00
Embroidering and Silk and Chenille, per Course,	5 00
Lamp-Mat and Worsted Work, do.	5 00
Music on Piano or Guitar, per Session,	25 00

Scholars will be charged from the time of entering, but no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

N. B. Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to specify what Church, they wish their children to attend.

Salisbury, September 27, 18[illegible]

* * The Raleigh Register will please insert the above four times, and forward the account to Salisbury for payment.